臺灣中小企業銀行108年度新進人員甄選試題

甄選類別【代碼】: 7 職等-菁英儲備人員【O7501】

② since

① ago

普通科目:英文

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壹、英文【四選一單				
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The threat caused by global climate change is <u>16</u> to us all. Every day, we burn fossil fuels like coal
and oil for energy, which releases tons of CO2 into the air and leads to global warming. Driving, using computers
and watching TV all 17 the problem. "Carbon calculators" can show you how much CO2 you are
responsible for. 18, flying from San Francisco to Tokyo produces nearly one ton of CO ₂ per person. Driving
20 kilometers to work creates around two tons per year.

One way people, businesses and governments are meeting the threat is by going carbon neutral, <u>19</u> means to release a net balance of zero CO₂. Measures that help <u>20</u> our "carbon footprint" include buying energy-efficient light bulbs, refrigerators and other appliances, installing solar panels on the roofs, walking, riding bicycles and driving hybrid cars.

3]	16. ① similar	② peculiar	3 familiar	valuable
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1]	20. ① lighten	② shorten	③ recharge	④ consume

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

Water is our most important natural resource. Yet, although it covers most of the world, only 2.5% of it is salt-free and suitable for human use. Demand for fresh water has risen sharply in the last 50 years, and it is still rising and causing serious problems. Finding possible and effective solutions may be one of the biggest challenges of the 21st Century.

There are several reasons behind this growing crisis. The first is waste. About 70% of our fresh water is used to grow crops. It takes 1,000 tons of water to grow just one ton of wheat. Unfortunately, around 60% of that water is wasted. Better irrigation methods are needed to ensure the smart and efficient use of water.

Pollution is another big problem. Many of the world's great rivers and lakes are badly polluted with garbage and chemicals. Hundreds of millions of people relying on those water bodies are thus affected. Steps are being taken to clean up some rivers and lakes, but they are expensive and can take many years.

Overuse also puts pressure on water supplies. In the U.S., 95% of its fresh water comes from underground sources. Levels are quickly falling, since so much water is used to grow crops and raise livestock. Once used, those supplies are gone forever because they are mostly not refilled by rainwater. The key is to lower demand and reduce use.

Today around the world, more than one billion people have no access to clean water, which leads to millions of deaths every year, including thousands of children dying every day in Africa. By 2025, as many as 25 African countries may face water shortages, and wars could even break out over water rights. The fresh water crisis is not limited to poor countries. Indeed, rich and poor countries from Asia to Europe to America are troubled by the lack of water, a growing problem that could soon affect us all.

- [2] 21. What is the main idea of this article?
 - ① We should grow crops that won't need much fresh water.
- ② The lack of fresh water is a problem that keeps getting bigger.
- 3 Scientists have invented new ways to save fresh water.
- African countries are the hardest hit by shortage of fresh water.
- [3] 22. Which of the following is TRUE about water used for growing crops?
- ① About 70% of the Earth's water is used to grow crops.
- ② About 60% of the fresh water used for crops comes from underground.
- 3 About 42% of all fresh water is wasted in the process of growing crops.
- 4 It takes about 1000 liters of fresh water to grow every ton of wheat.
- [1] 23. What is the problem with cleaning up rivers and lakes?
 - ① It costs lots of money and needs a long time to see results.
 - ② It may disturb the animals and hurt the plants in those waters.
 - 3 Only a few non-government organizations are willing to do it.
 - ① Only people living near those rivers and lakes care about it.
- Only people fiving flear those fivers and takes care about it.
- [3] 24. How are people affected by the shortage of fresh water?
 - ① Currently about half billion of people are living without fresh water.
- ② Millions of people, including thousands of kids, die every year in Asia.
- ③ In less than 10 years, over 20 African countries may lack fresh water and fight each other for it.
- Only poorer countries in Africa and part of Asia would face the crisis of fresh water shortages.
- [4] 25. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the article as a solution to the fresh water crisis?
 - ① Removing trash and chemicals from waters.
 - ② Using less water and reducing waste of it.
- ③ Developing better systems to water crops.
- ① Turning salty sea water into fresh water.

貳、英文【翻譯題 2 題,占 50 分】

第一題:【中翻英】

「擴增實境」(AR)的起源可以追溯到 1990 年代,經過 20 多年的發展,AR 已演變成今日大家所熟知的手機應用型態。可惜的是,多數業者一股腦兒的往遊戲領域開發,較少有人認真去思考及發展其他方面的可能性。不過,印度一家新創公司已研發透過 AR 的技術來提高倉儲的效率。作業員藉由戴上配備了 AR 的眼鏡或目鏡,就可以即時查看訂單資訊、安排分類以及決定存放位置,大幅節省許多時間及人力成本。【25 分】

第二題:【英翻中】

For many of us, the day doesn't begin without at least one cup of coffee, and with changing times comes changing coffee trends. While the coffee drinkers of the past mainly focused on price, millennials place more value on the experience of drinking this beloved beverage. They are willing to pay more for specialty drinks, sustainable ingredients, and "gram-able" foods. This shift in demand has led us to some of the most innovative (and even downright crazy) trends, and one is "clear coffee." It gives the taste and spike in energy that regular coffee offers, but eases the trouble of undesirable stains on our teeth caused by its normal counterpart. But some still believe the dark color should be part of the experience. [25 分]